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(54) Title: SCHEDULE CHART FOR PROJECT MANAGEMENT

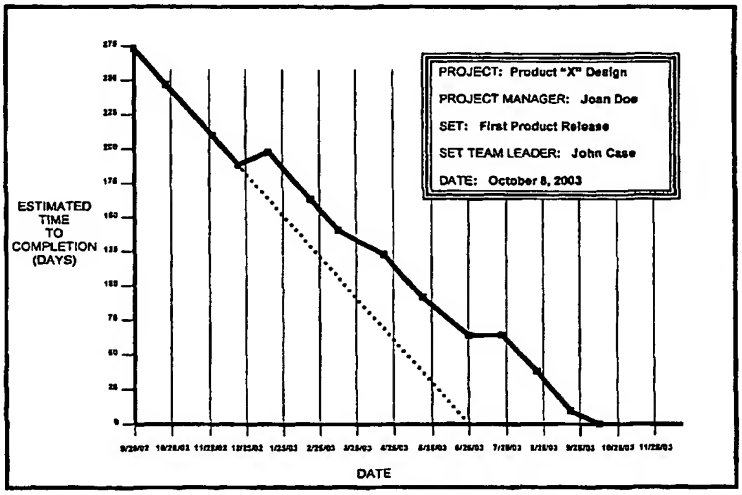

CHART at SET Completion

(57) Abstract: This invention relates to a method of portraying project schedule history in graphical form which facilitates a rapid assessment of the success of a project and its leaders from the standpoint ofperformance against schedule. More specifically, this invention relates to an "Estimated Time to Completion" chart that is plotted against "Date in a two dimensional chart, and points ont he chart are created at periodic checkpoints for the duration of the project. when the points are connected, a line is created which slants toward the "Date" axis and intersects that axis at the actual completion date. Partially-completed charts are useful at the periodic checkpoints for graphically illustrating how well the project team is holding to the schedule. Completed charts are useful in evaluating performance of team leaders and for creating incentives for timely performance of projects. Methods of adapting the charts to changes in project scope are included in this invention. The invention also relates to a method having steps for making the chart, both manually and by computer.

WO 2004/032530 A2

SCHEDULE CHART FOR PROJECT MANAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION

This application is based on and claims the benefit in the United States of U.S. Provisional Application Number 60/44,646, entitled SCHEDULE CHART FOR PROJECT MANAGEMENT, filed October 1, 2002, the entire disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention generally relates to devices and methods for project management, and particularly relates to a device and method for generating schedule charts that present an overview of how well projects and tasks have remained on schedule. More particularly, this invention relates to printed material on a suitable substrate in the form of a schedule chart, and to a method of making such charts, and to a method of using such chart by projection by electronic means, as well as to a computer-driven method of making such charts.

2. Description of Prior Art

Graphical management tools are well known and include nomographs, graphical plots, and other charts specifically portraying an event, such as temperature, plotted against a parameter on the ordinate and abscissa of a graph. An overall purpose of such tools is to indicate quickly a situation that occurs at some particular time.

With the advent of more sophisticated management techniques, bar charts, pie charts, and other types of charts have been provided to show the amount of time to perform a task that is part of a project. As examples of projects having need for such charts, Gantt charts and PERT (Project Evaluation Research Techniques) have become available, often tied to an MRP (Management Resource Planning) enterprise computer program to monitor inventory of raw materials, machinery, manpower, and inventory of finished goods.

One example of a project schedule chart for a construction project is found in U.S. Pat. No. 5,709,410 to Reeves in which a plurality of discrete development tasks are listed in a precedential order with a calendar overlay. Another example, relating to a computer controlled system is found in U.S. Pat. No. 5,420,978 to Tozawa that enables user to interactively modify a schedule display in sequence in building or upon completion of a scheduling system.

A shortcoming of charts of the types described is their complexity in creating the chart and in using the chart for immediate conveyance of pertinent status information. Accordingly,

it is an overall object of this invention to provide such a chart, and a method for its making that are simple, and that immediately convey information on the status of a project.

3. Summary of the Invention

The invention comprises a method of displaying performance against a schedule, wherein the estimated time to completion is plotted against time in a two-dimensional chart *("CHART")*. Time-to-completion is estimated periodically through the duration of project execution, and each such estimate creates a new point on the *CHART*. Points on the *CHART* are connected by a line which advances toward the time axis until it intersects the time axis upon project completion.

4. One Specific Embodiment (Example - Manual Method)

In preparation for the use of a *CHART* in a specific application, certain steps which are not a part of this invention are appropriate, as they would be for any project management tool. For example, it is usually desirable to segment a project into tasks which are defined in sufficient detail that it can be determined unambiguously when the tasks have been completed. Tasks are then customarily segmented into groups that must (or should) be completed at the same time (for the purpose of this invention, such a group is referred to as a "SET").

While agreement with project and task leaders on scheduled start and completion dates for each SET is customary in any project, an additional preparatory step is desirable for use of a *CHART* - to secure agreement with project and task leaders that the completion date for each SET will be re-estimated at nominally regular intervals ("CHECKPOINTS") during the execution of the project. Such checkpoints may or may not be customary, depending upon the organization and the management responsible for the project. Once agreement on checkpoint estimations of completion dates has been secured, a *CHART* incorporating the innovations of this invention can be generated using the following steps a) through e):

a) Establish for each SET a table containing columns for checkpoint number (n), ordered pairs

of dates (CPD(n),ECD(n)) where "CPD(n)" is the nth checkpoint date, and "ECD(n)" is the

estimated completion date for the SET as of the nth checkpoint date.

A fourth column contains a calculated entity - Time To Completion TTC(n), where

TTC(n) = ECD(n) - CPD(n). The first row in the table contains the entries CPD(l), ECD(1)

and TTC(1), where CPD(1) is the starting date for executing the SET, ECD(l) is the agreed

upon completion date for the SET, and TTC(l) is the agreed upon duration for completing the SET. Figure I is an example of such a table.

b) Create for each SET a *CHART* template which contains a two dimensional chart with a horizontal axis labeled DATE (calendar date) and a vertical axis labeled ESTIMATED TIME TO COMPLETION. The vertical axis and horizontal axis intersect at the bottom left comer of the chart, and the left end of the horizontal axis is labeled with the starting date for the SET, i.e. CPD(l). In this example, the scale of the vertical axis is the same as the scale for the horizontal axis, and the horizontal axis extends out at least to ECD(l), the estimated completion date at the beginning of the project. Place a visible mark at TTC(1) on the vertical axis. Add a dotted line to the chart, sloping down at 45 degrees from the foregoing visible mark on the vertical axis and intersecting the horizontal axis at ECD(l). Add information to the template for each SET which identifies the project, task, and/or SET being tracked and the team and/or team leaders charged with completing the SET on the agreed date. Figure 2 is an example of the appearance of such a *CHART* template.

c) At the first checkpoint date for each SET, add an. ordered pair l CPD(2),ECD(2)1 to the table for that SET where CPD(2) is the date of the first checkpoint and ECD(2) is the project team's estimated completion date for the SET as of CPD(2). Add the calculated entity TTC(2) to the table and place a visible mark on the *CHART* for the SET at distance TTC(2) vertically above the date CPD(2). Create a solid line that connects this visible mark to the previous visible mark. Figure 3 is an example of the appearance of a *CHART* as of the first checkpoint after project start.

d) At each subsequent checkpoint for each SET, add another ordered pair JCPD(n), ECD(n) and computed TTC(n) to the table for that SET. Place a visible mark on the *CHART* for

the SET a distance TTC(n) vertically above the date CPD(n), and create a solid line which connects this visible mark to the previous visible mark. Figure 4 is an example of the appearance of a *CHART* as of the fifth checkpoint after project start.

e) When the SET has been successfully completed, add a final ordered pair JCPD(N), ECD(N) and computed TTC(N) to the table for that SET. Place a visible mark on the *CHART* for the SET on the horizontal axis at the date CPD(N), and create a solid line which connects this visible mark to the previous visible mark. Figure 5 is an example of a completed table and Figure 6 is an example of the appearance of a completed *CHART*.

5. Additional Embodiments

The display charts comprising this invention can be generated manually, as described in the preceding specific embodiment. However, the use of automatic mechanisms such as computer programs is equally possible (the steps in the manual embodiment acting as a flow chart for the programming and user input steps). Such computer programs could be a template for commercially-available software such as *Microsoft Excele*® (with or without the use of MACROS), or could be custom software written in any standard or non-standard computer language.

6. Additional Situations Where A *CHART* Might Be Used

In the Item 4 example above - "One Specific Embodiment (Example-Manual Method)", it is surmised that project leaders decide to use the *CHART* method of this invention in advance of the beginning of the project. This is a typical case where the success of the project is judged to depend upon its completion on or before the expected end date.

However, it also can be useful to initiate the use of a *CHART* in the midst of (or even after the completion of) a project.

For example, a project manager or project management team may conclude during the execution of a project that emphasis upon schedule should be increased. This conclusion (or the perception that completion of the project by the expected end date is in jeopardy) could result in introducing the use of a *CHART* after a project has begun.

A project manager or management team might decide after a project has been completed that a post-project review of schedule history is useful, particularly if business repercussions arose because the project did not meet its schedule objectives. If sufficient historical information on estimated completion dates is available to facilitate creating a *CHART* for the project, then the resulting display of schedule performance could provide a useful tool for retroactively evaluating performance of the project team, thereby guiding future business decisions on similar projects.

7. Adaptations of the *CHART* to Accommodate Project Changes

Projects often encounter situations which call for a change in scope. This section describes a manual embodiment for three such changes, a), b) and c) for which adaptations of the *CHART* are easily accommodated. In a similar way, this invention covers other types of project changes are likely to be accommodated in a useful way into the design of a *CHART*.

a) Reduction in Scope - Split-off of Task(s) From the SET

One common method of recovering from impending project schedule slippages is to drop

one or more tasks from a SET, thereby allowing the reduced-scope SET to be completed

at an earlier date. The tasks which are dropped may then be re-scheduled for completion

at a later date.

The *CHART* can be modified to show this situation as follows:

- For each new SUB-SET (i.e. groups of split-off tasks which have the same re-scheduled expected completion date), create four new columns in the table described in 4 a). The four new columns will hold checkpoint number "m", ordered pairs {CPD(i,m), ECD(i,m)} where "CPD(i,m)" is the mth checkpoint date for the ith SUB-SET, and "ECD(i,m)" is the estimated completion date for the ith SUB-SET as

of the mth checkpoint date. The fourth added column contains a calculated entity - Time To Completion for the ith SUB-SET, TTC(i,m), where TTC(i,m) = ECD(i,m) - CPD(i,m).

- Place a visible mark on the *CHART* for the SET at distance TTC(i,l) vertically above the date CPD(i,l). Add a dotted line to the *CHART*, sloping down at 45 degrees from the foregoing visible mark and intersecting the horizontal axis at ECD(i, 1). It is preferable to use visible marks and dotted lines that are distinguishable (e.g. by color, weight and/or style) from other such entities on the same *CHART*, and to label the SUB-SET at the first visible mark for that SUB-SET.

- At subsequent checkpoints (which may or may not coincide with checkpoints for the original SET), add new visible marks for the SUB-SET and connect a solid line from this visible mark to all previous visible marks for that SUB-SET. It is preferable to use a solid line which, in a similar fashion to the visible marks and otted line, is distinguishable (e.g. by color, weight and/or style) from other such solid lines on the same *CHART*.

Figure 7 and Figure 8 show an example of the appearance of a Table and *CHART* after two-SUB-SETS have been split off from the primary SET. They illustrate that, while the project team was able to complete the reduced SET on schedule, they were unable to complete the original SET of tasks without dramatic delays.

b) Expansion in Scope - Adding New Task(s) to the SET

It is not uncommon to conclude, after work on a SET has begun, that the overall SET will be more valuable if one or more new tasks are added which must be completed at the same time as the original SET. The addition of such tasks may result in a longer time needed to complete work on the expanded SET, but this constitutes a legitimate change in schedule.

The *CHART* can be modified to show this situation as follows:

- For the expanded SET (i.e. expanded group of tasks which have the same rescheduled expected completion date), create four new columns in the table described in 4 a). The four new columns will hold checkpoint number "m", ordered pairs I CPD(i,m), ECD(i,m) 1, and TTC(I,m), where "CPD(i,m)" is the mth checkpoint date for the ith expanded SET, "ECD(i,m)" is the estimated completion date for the ith expanded SET as of the mth checkpoint date, and TTC(i,m) = ECD(i,m) - CPD(i,m).

- Place a visible mark on the *CHART* for the expanded SET at a distance TTC(i,l) vertically above the date CPD(i,l). Add a dotted line to the *CHART*, sloping down at 45 degrees from the foregoing visible mark until it intersects the horizontal axis at ECD(i, I), and sloping up at 45 degrees until it intersects the vertical axis of the *CHART*. It is preferable to use the same color, weight and style for the visible marks and dotted line as the original elements on the same ***CHART,*** and to change the color,

weight and/or style of the original dotted line to something which is easily distinguishable from the original. The new SET should be labeled at its first visible mark with text which clearly identifies the expanded SET.

- At subsequent checkpoints, entries are made only to the new columns and entries into the original columns are suspended. Add new visible marks for the expanded SET and connect a solid line from this visible mark to all previous visible marks for that expanded SET. It is preferable to use a solid line which matches in color, weight and style the original lines in the same *CHART*.

Figure 9 is an example of the appearance of a *CHART* after the scope of a SET has been expanded with new tasks and a corresponding re-scheduled completion date. It illustrates that, while the original **SET had been** anticipated at an earlier date, the later completion date is a result of more work rather than poor performance from the project team.

c) Change in Scope - Suspending Execution of the SET

It is possible, after work on a SET has begun, that other priorities may cause a temporary suspension of work on that SET. Such a suspension naturally changes the expected completion date of the SET.

The *CHART* can be modified to show this situation as follows:

- When the temporarily-suspended SET is resumed, create four new columns in the table described in 4 a). The four new columns will hold entries for checkpoint number "m", CPD(i,m), ECD(i,m) and TTC(i,m). "CPD(i,m)" is the mth checkpoint date, "ECD(i,m)" is the estimated completion date for the ith resumed SET as of the mth checkpoint date, and TTC(i,m) = ECD(i,m) - CPD(i,m) is the calculated time-to-completion for the resumed SET.

- Re-structure the labeling on the horizontal (DATE) axis of the *CHART* such that the date of suspension and the date of resumption occupy the same point on the axis - i.e. "cut" the time of suspension from the DATE axis. Construct a double vertical line at this point on the axis and label the line with information concerning the suspension.

- Place a visible mark on the *CHART* for the resumed SET at a distance TTC(i,l) vertically above the date CPD(i,l), and connect a solid line from this visible mark to the last visible mark of the original SET. It is preferable to use the same color, weight and style for the visible mark and solid line as the original elements on the same *CHART*.

- At subsequent checkpoints, add new visible marks for the resumed SET and connect a solid line from this visible mark to all previous visible marks for that resumed SET. It

is preferable to use a solid line which matches in color, weight and style the original lines in the same *CHART*.

Figure 10 is an example of the appearance of a *CHART* after a SET has been suspended and then resumed. It illustrates that, while the original SET had been anticipated at an earlier date, the later completion date is a result of a suspension in work rather than poor performance from the project team.

Style Variations

While this disclosure has from time to time referred to dotted lines with solid line additions, the use of color may be used to achieve the same purpose. For example, a line in a color green could be used as the dotted line, a black line provided as the solid line, positive deviations provided in a color green, and negative deviations in a color red.

These and other objects and features of the invention are now described in terms of preferred embodiments. It will be appreciated, however, that novel and useful printed matter, apparatus, and method for customizing a schedule display are disclosed. While the invention is particularly shown and described with reference to preferTed embodiments of varying scope, it will be understood that various changes in form and detail may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An apparatus for customizing a schedule display for project management, comprising:

a medium suitable for recording data in graphical form as a CHART;

means for providing a calculated estimated time for completion of a SET of tasks with a plurality of intervals during execution of a project;

a chart template on said medium for plotting, according to said estimated time, an estimated time for completion for said SET against the date for estimation, taking into account a starting date for said SET and said plurality of intervals;

providing on said chart template for said SET a target line extending between the starting date and an estimated time of completion of said project;

further providing on said chart template for said SET a plurality of checkpoint numbers at said plurality of intervals for receiving an ordered pair of checkpoint dates and estimated completion;

creating indicia different from said dotted line for the SET at a distance above or below said dotted line corresponding to the deviation from said target of estimated time of

completion and target for completion, thus graphically illustrating progress of said SET toward said task completion at each of said plurality of check point numbers.

2. The apparatus as set forth in claim 1, further including a programmable data processing means with a computational capability for performing a set of steps for creating said chart and/or projecting said chart.

3. The apparatus as set forth in claim 1, further including means f or modifying said target date for completion

4. The apparatus as set forth in claim 1, further including means adapting said CHART to accommodate project changes in scope.

5. The apparatus as set forth in claim 1, wherein said CHART is provided on a computer readable medium.

6. A method for displaying performance against a schedule, comprising the steps of:

periodically determining time to completion for a SET of tasks during duration of project execution;

providing a new point on a CHART of estimated time to completion against time for each periodic determination; and

connecting said points by a line on said CHART until said line intersects said time axis indicating completion of said task.

7. The method as set forth in claim 6, further including the steps of:

determining a plurality of tasks to complete a project to define a SET;

determining scheduled start and completion dates for each task of said SET;

determining period checkpoints for reviewing progress of said task ;

providing a two-dimensional chart plotting said start and completion dates with a target line, and dividing said time into segments for said periodic checkpoints, and

at each checkpoint, providing a ordered pair of data demonstrating status of completion to estimated time to completion, and respectively connecting said ordered pairs for comparing progress with a target line.

8. The method as set forth in claim 7, further including the step of:

adapting said chart to accommodate change of scope for said SET.

9. The method as set forth in claim 7, further including the steps of:

redefining said task to create a new target line for completion of the modified task, and then again redefining said task to create a new target line for said again redefined task.

10. The method as set forth in claims 1 to 9, wherein said steps are performed by a programmed general purpose computer.

11. The method as set forth in claims I to 9, wherein said steps are embedded in a programmable medium.

FIGURES

CHECKPOINT NUMBER	CHECKPOINT DATE	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE	ESTIMATED TIME TO COMPLETION
1 (start)	25-Sep-2002	25-Jun-2003	273 days (9 months)
2	25-Oct-2002		
3	25-Nov-2002		
4	25-Dec-2002		
5	25-Jan-2003		
6	25-Feb-2003		
7	25-Mar-2003		
8	25-Apr-2003		
9	25-May-2003		
10	25-Jun-2003		

Figure 1. Table Setup

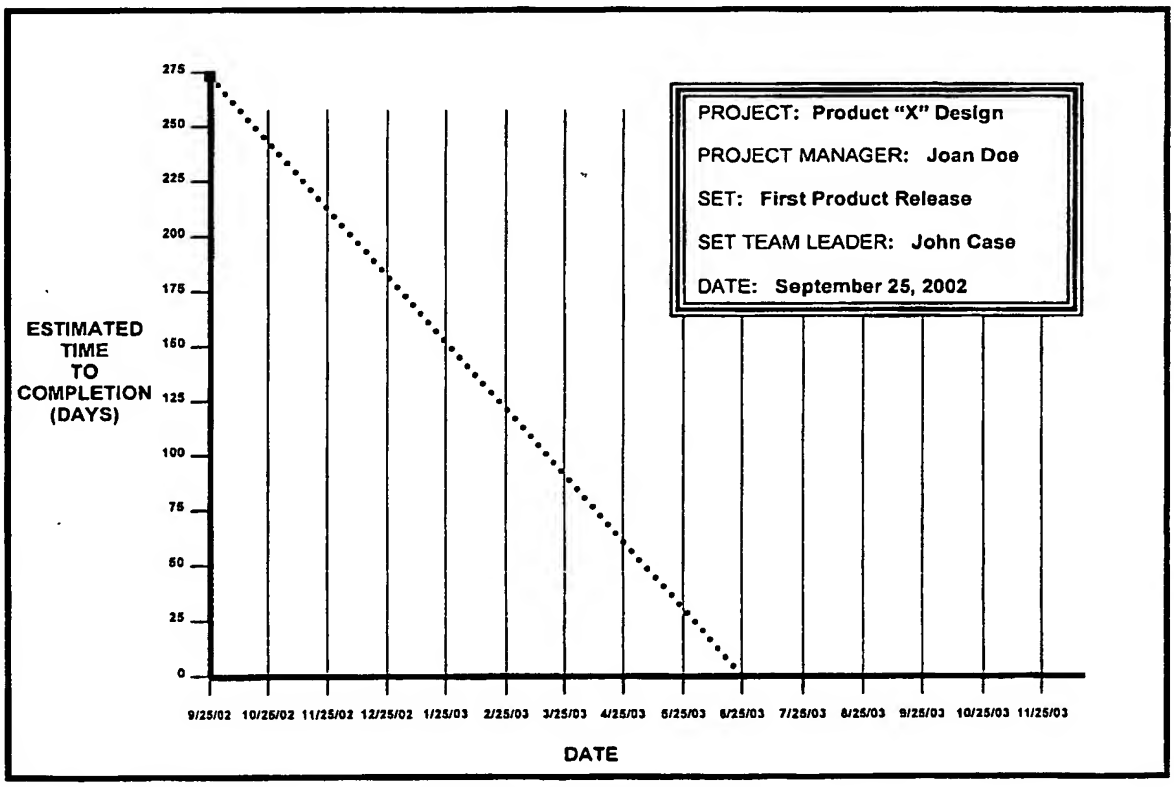

Figure 2. *CHART* Template

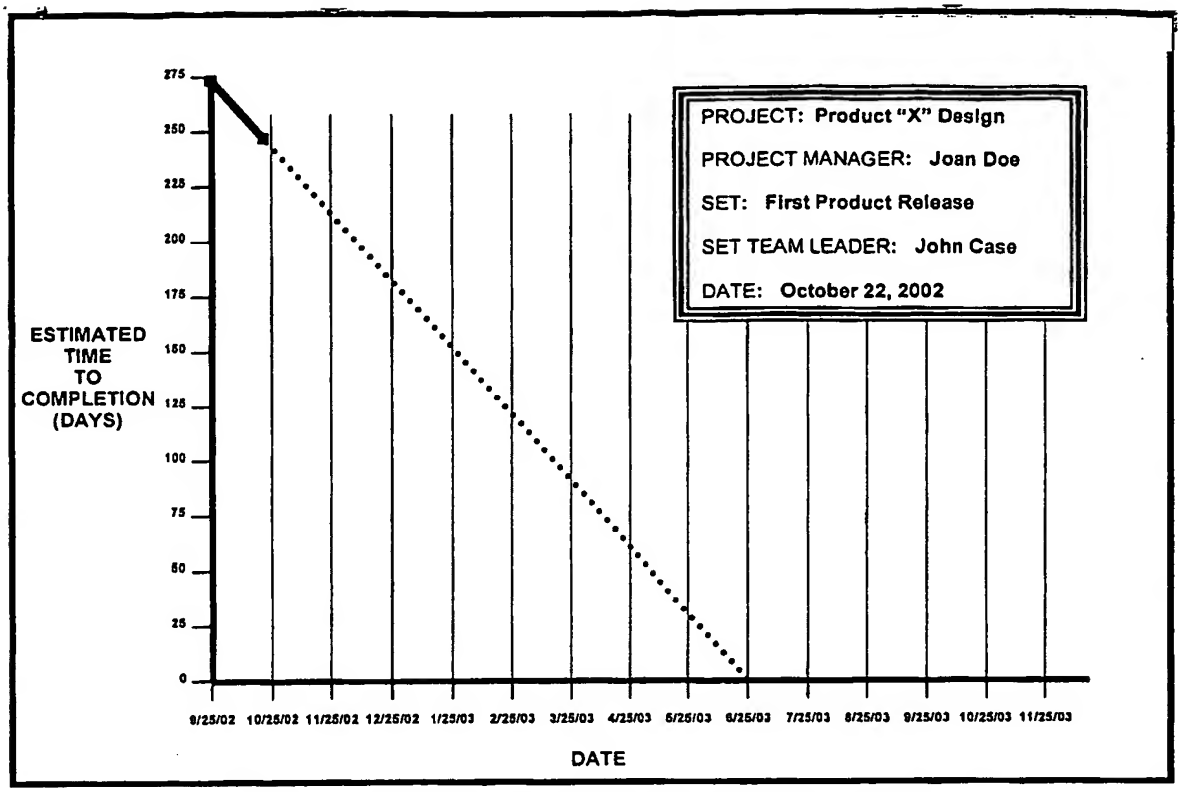

Figure 3. *CHART* at First Checkpoint After Start of SET

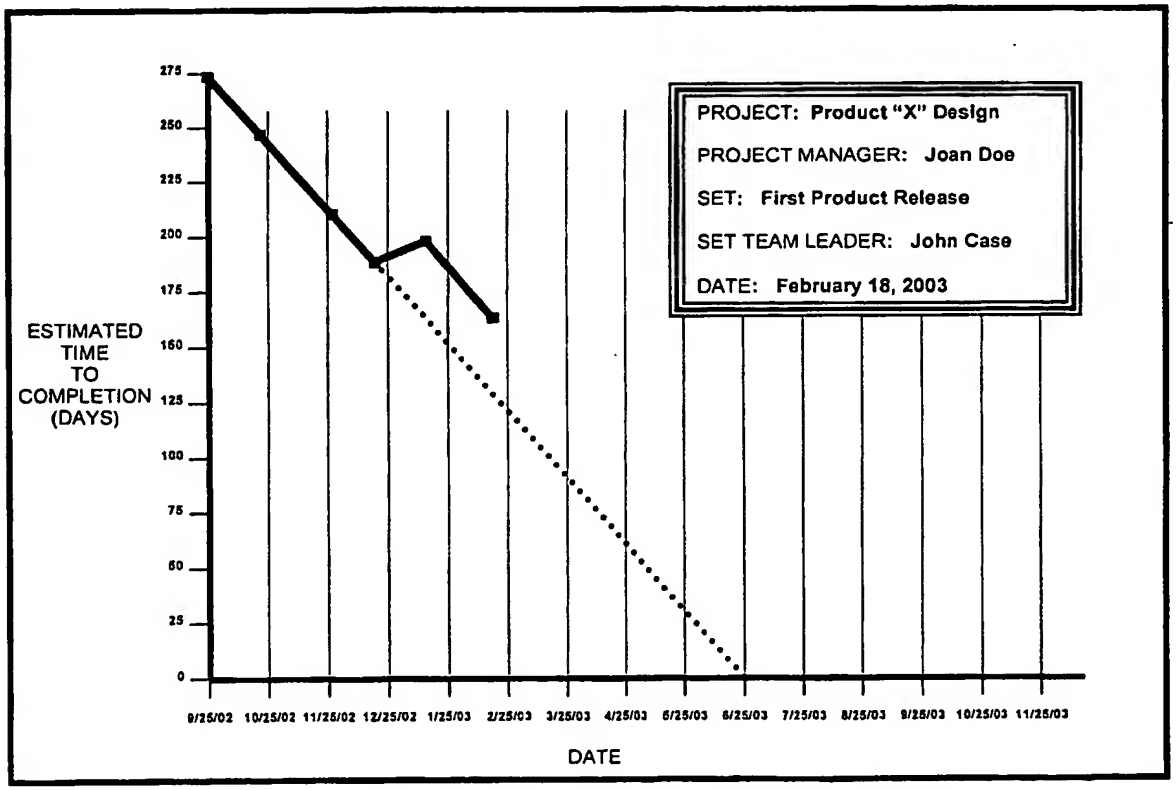

Figure 4. *CHART* at Fifth Checkpoint After Start of SET

CHECKPOINT NUMBER	CHECKPOINT DATE	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE	ESTIMATED TIME TO COMPLETION
1 (start)	25-Sep-2002	25-Jun-2003	273 days (9 months)
2	22-Oct-2002	25-Jun-2003	246 days
3	26-Nov-2002	25-Jun-2003	211 days
4	20-Dec-2002	25-Jun-2003	187 days
5	15-Jan-2003	31-Jul-2003	197 days
6	18-Feb-2003	31-Jul-2003	163 days
7	14-Mar-2003	31-Jul-2003	139 days
8	15-Apr-2003	15-Aug-2003	122 days
9	19-May-2003	15-Aug-2003	88 days
10	25-Jun-2003	31-Aug-2003	67 days
11	20-Jul-2003	25-Sep-2003	67 days
12	20-Aug-2003	30-Sep-2003	41 days
13	19-Sep-2003	30-Sep-2003	11 days
14	8-Oct-2003	8-Oct-2003	0 days

Figure 5. Completed Table

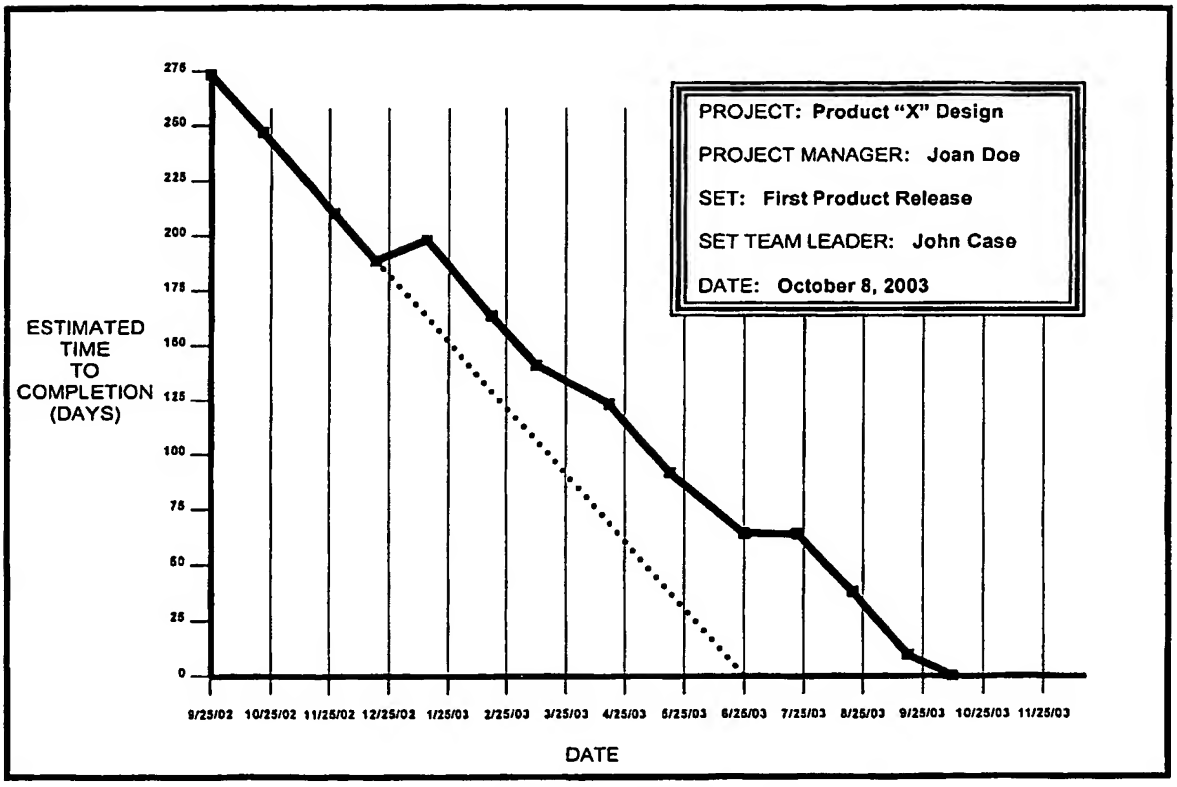

Figure 6. *CHART* at SET Completion

CHECKPOINT NUMBER n	CHECKPOINT DATE CPD(n)	ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION ECD(n)	ESTIMATED TIME TO COMPLETION TTC(n)	Reduced Scope SUB-SET #1 m	CPD(1,m)	ECD(1,m)	TTC(1,m)	Reduced Scope SUB-SET #2 p	CPD(2,p)	ECD(2,p)	TTC(2,p)
1 (START)	25-Sep-2002	25-Jun-2003	273 days (9 mo.)								
2	22-Oct-2002	25-Jun-2003	246 days								
3	26-Nov-2002	25-Jun-2003	211 days								
4	20-Dec-2002	25-Jun-2003	187 days								
5	15-Jan-2003	31-Jul-2003	197 days								
6	30-Jan-2003	10-Jul-2003	161 days	1	30-Jan-2003	31-Oct-2003	274 days				
7	28-Feb-2003	10-Jul-2003	132 days	2	28-Feb-2003	31-Oct-2003	246 days				
8	14-Mar-2003	10-Jul-2003	118 days	3	14-Mar-2003	15-Nov-2003	246 days				
9	15-Apr-2003	30-Jun-2003	76 days	4	15-Apr-2003	30-Nov-2003	229 days				
10	19-May-2003	25-Jun-2003	37 days	5	19-May-2003	30-Nov-2003	195 days				
11	25-Jun-2003	25-Jun-2003	COMPLETE	6	25-Jun-2003	23-Dec-2003	181 days				
				7	12-Jul-2003	15-Nov-2003	126 days	1	12-Jul-2003	31-Mar-2004	263 days
				8	25-Aug-2003	15-Nov-2003	82 days	2	25-Aug-2003	31-Mar-2004	219 days
				9	21-Sep-2003	15-Nov-2003	55 days	3	21-Sep-2003	31-Mar-2004	192 days
				10	15-Oct-2003	30-Nov-2003	46 days	4	15-Oct-2003	31-Mar-2004	168 days
				11	30-Oct-2003	12-Dec-2003	43 days	5	15-Nov-2003	31-Mar-2004	137 days
				12	25-Nov-2003	12-Dec-2003	17 days	6	22-Dec-2003	15-Apr-2004	116 days
				13	29-Dec-2003	29-Dec-2003	COMPLETE	7	20-Jan-2004	15-Apr-2004	86 days
								8	21-Feb-2004	15-Apr-2004	54 days
								9	23-Mar-2004	15-May-2004	53 days
								10	15-Apr-2004	15-May-2004	30 days
								11	12-May-2004	31-May-2004	19 days
								12	15-Jun-2004	15-Jun-2004	COMPLETE

Figure 7. Table for Reduced-Scope SET

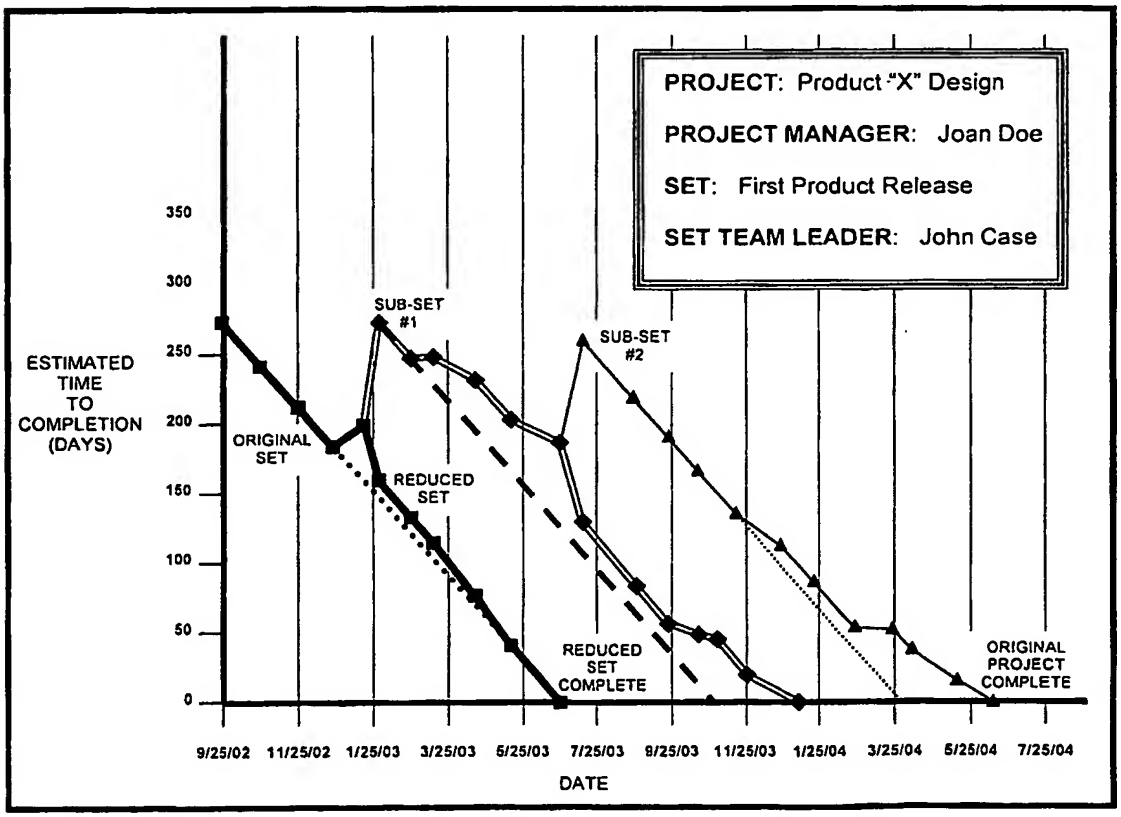

Figure 8. *CHART* Showing Reduction in Scope

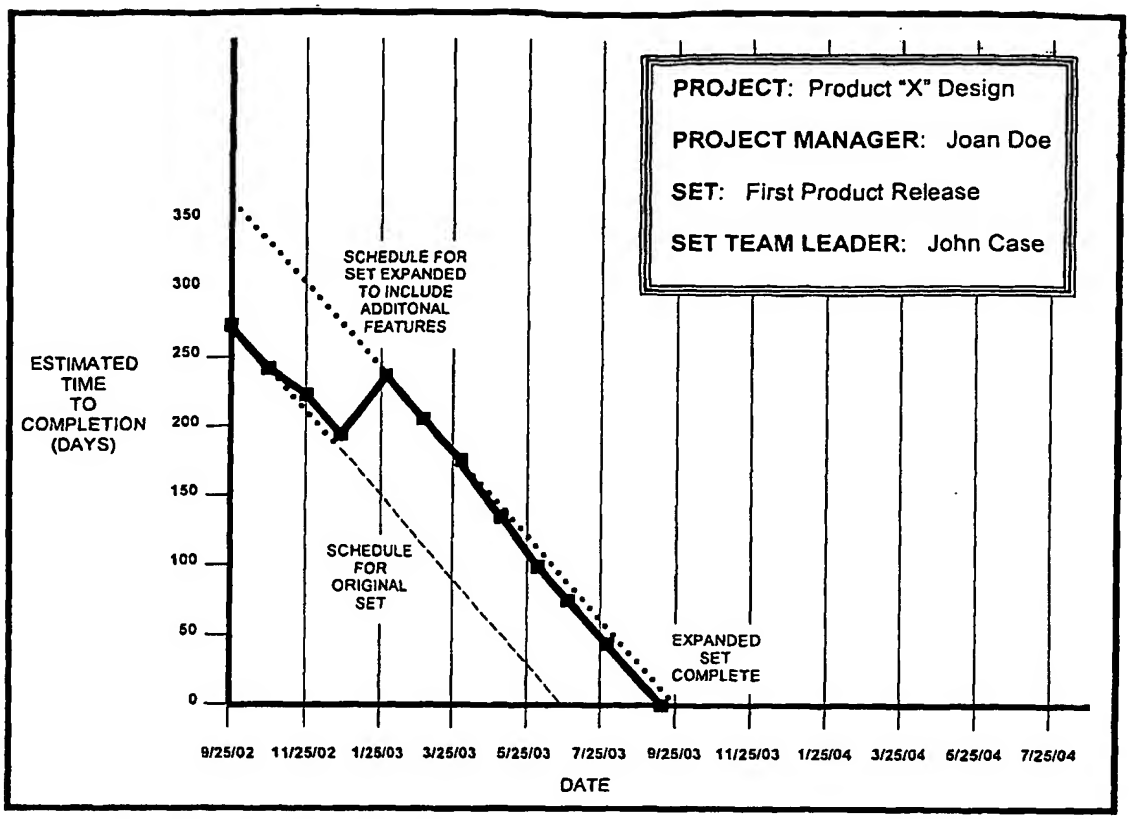

Figure 9. *CHART* Showing Expansion in Scope

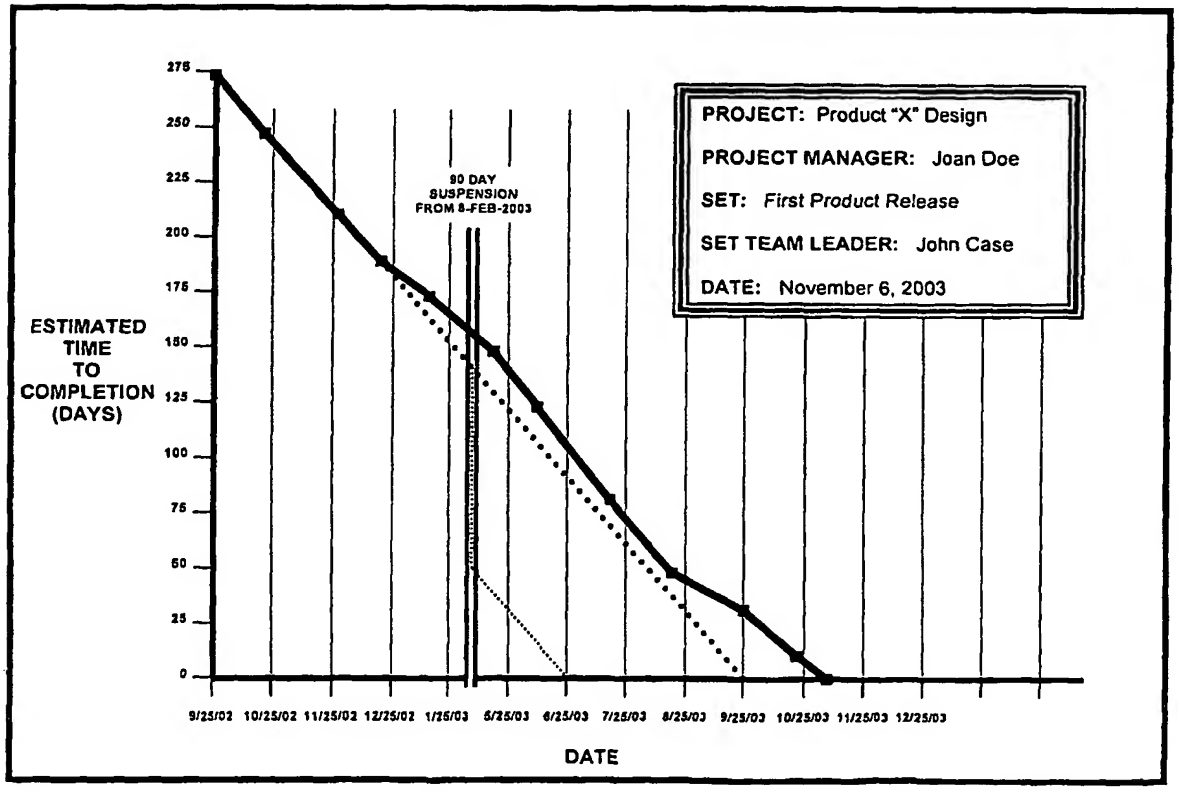

Figure 10. *CHART* Showing Temporary Suspension

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For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: SCHEDULE CHART FOR PROJECT MANAGEMENT

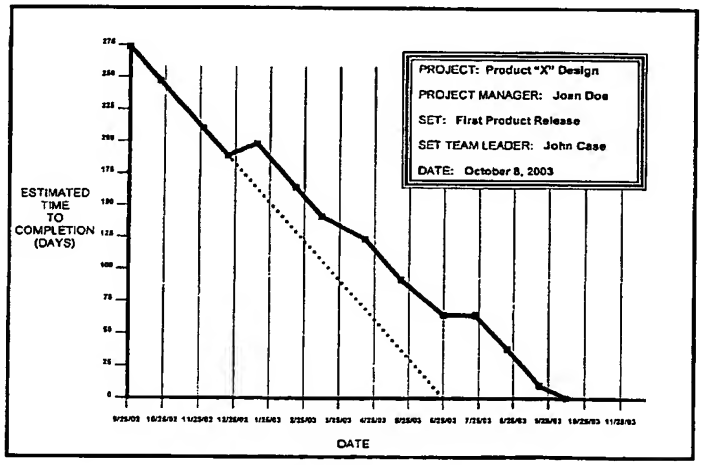

CHART at SET Completion

(57) Abstract: This invention relates to a method of portraying project schedule history in graphical form which facilitates a rapid assessment of the success of a project and its leaders from the standpoint of performance against schedule. More specifically, this invention relates to an "Estimated Time to Completion" chart (fig. 6) that is plotted against "Date in a two dimensional chart, and points ont he chart are created at periodic checkpoints for the duration of the project. When the points are connected, a line is created which slants toward the "Date" axis and intersects that axis at the actual completion date. Partially-completed charts are useful at the periodic checkpoints for graphically illustrating how well the project team is holding to the schedule. Completed charts are useful in evaluating performance of team leaders and for creating incentives for timely performance of projects. Methods of adapting the charts to changes in project scope are included in this invention. The invention also relates to a method having steps for making the chart, both manually and by computer.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US03/30747

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : G06F 17/60
US CL : 705/9

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
U.S. : 705/9

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 5,101,340 (Nonaka et al) 31 March 1992 abstract, column 4, lines 41-67.	1-11
Y	US 5,709,410 (Reeves, Jr.) 20 January 1998, abstract, column 3, lines 29-51	1-11
Y	US5,860,067 (Onda et al) 12 January 1999, abstract, column 10, lines 52-67, figure 5,	1-11

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inte[redacted]nal application No.
PCT/US03/30747

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of Item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claim Nos.: 1-11
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Please See Continuation Sheet

2. ☐ Claim Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claim Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of Item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest
☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/US03/307[redacted]

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable 1. because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

Claims 1-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

The basis of this rejection is set forth in a two-prong test of:

(1) whether the invention is within the technological arts; and

(2) whether the invention produces a useful, concrete, and tangible result.

For a claimed invention to be statutory, the claimed invention must be within the technological arts. Mere ideas in the abstract (i.e., abstract idea, law of nature, natural phenomena) that do not apply, involve, use, or advance the technological arts fail to promote the "progress of science and the useful arts" (i.e., the physical sciences as opposed to social sciences, for example) and therefore are found to be non-statutory subject matter. For a process claim to pass muster, the recited process must somehow apply, involve, use, or advance the technological arts.

In the present case, claims 1-11 only recites an abstract idea. The recited steps of merely customizing graphical data to represent recorded data does not apply, involve, use, or advance the technological arts since all of the recited steps can be performed in the mind of the user or by use of a pencil and paper. These steps only constitute an idea of how to manipulate the data in graphical form.

Additionally, for a claimed invention to be statutory, the claimed invention must produce a useful, concrete, and tangible result. In the present case, the claimed invention produces a graph indicating progress of set tasks (i.e., repeatable, useful and tangible)

Although the recited process produces a useful, concrete, and tangible result, since the claimed invention, as a whole, is not within the technological arts as explained above, claims 1-11 are deemed to be directed to non-statutory subject matter.